

The Review's State and General News Department

The Latest Important Happenings in North Carolina, the United States and Foreign Countries Reported for Review Readers

BATTLE OF AISNE STILL IN PROGRESS

ALLIED ARMIES AND GERMANS ARE IN DEADLY GRIPS IN BATTLE LINE.

FEW DETAILS ARE GIVEN OUT

Strict Censorship is Observed and All News is Epitomized in "There is No Change in Situation."

Furious fighting continues in northern France where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the Western campaign have been given the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground.

A very righteous censorship evidently has been imposed at virtually all points particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front as very little news is being permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl in Galicia is invested completely by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that reports of the fall of two of the Przemyśl forts are invention.

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, Capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19 sunk a large French warship, according to a dispatch to The Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of a fleet of 18, which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts as it approached the stronghold. The rest of the fleet retreated hastily, says the dispatch, after the French ship was sunk.

AUSTRIAN FORT IS SUNK.

Kaiser Goes to Visit Prince Oscar at Metz.—Report of Submarine Work.

Berlin, via London.—By order of the military commander of the province of Brandenburg, Vorwarts, organ of the Social Democratic party has suspended indefinitely, Emperor William on Saturday visited Prince Oscar one of his sons, who is ill with heart trouble at Metz. The Duchess of Brunswick, sister of the prince, arrived the same day and will remain with her brother until he returns to the front.

A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Igalo, Dalmatia, asserts that the Austrian forts at Cattaro on September 19 sunk a big French warship. The forts had intercepted a wireless message concerning the movement in the direction of Cattaro of 15 warships and three cruisers. The Austrians awaited their arrival, fully prepared. A salvo from the first fort sunk the warship and the other vessels in the fleet hastily retreated.

German Bullet Kills Prince.

London.—The Ghent correspondent of The Daily News sends with reserve the report that a Belgian doctor from Brussels says that Prince Adalbert, the German Emperor's third son, has died in a hospital in Brussels. Doctor Lepeage, King Adalbert's physician was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors and it was found that the Prince had been killed by a German bullet. In other autopsies on German officers it was found they also had died from a similar cause.

VILLA WILL NOT SEEK PRESIDENCY

TELLS WASHINGTON THAT HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR THAT OFFICE.

CLOSELY FOLLOW CARRANZA

May Mean Mexican Peace—Zapata Protests Against Removal of U. S. Troops From Vera Cruz.

Washington.—Formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the State Department through George C. Carothers, consul agent at Chihuahua City. This dispatch, the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since Villa's revolt against General Carranza's authority as first chief of the Constitutionalists greatly strengthened the hopes of officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

That special significance attached to Villa's assurance was because it followed so closely the declaration of General Carranza that he would not become a candidate if Villa would give a similar promise and all the military leaders were eliminated as presidential possibilities.

The State Department was without information from Mexico City but it generally was believed in official circles that if General Carranza resigns Thursday as has been declared he will, the convention called by him to that date will name as his successor Fernando Iglesias Calderon, whose selection has been demanded by Villa.

Constitutionalist representatives here were hopeful that the peace commissioners dispatched by Carranza and Villa to meet in an attempt to adjust the existing differences between the two factions would reach a satisfactory solution of the problem.

General Funston, commanding the American forces at Vera Cruz, informed the War Department that General Zapata, the Southern rebel leader, had lodged a protest with him against the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Carranza government. Zapata made it plain that he did not recognize Carranza as the first chief of the Constitutionalists. Zapata's army make him a factor to be reckoned with, and it is admitted that his attitude will not be calculated to hasten the preparations for the American evacuation.

"Orders for the withdrawal from Mexican waters of the battleships Arkansas, Delaware and North Dakota had been prepared and only awaited the signature of Secretary Daniels to become effective."

These vessels are to be relieved by the Texas, Minnesota and Rhode Island, which have been ordered to Vera Cruz.

GLYNN LEADS NEW YORK RACE.

Has About Four to One on Hennessy in Districts Heard From.

New York.—Organization candidates led strongly in the early city returns in the primaries for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor and United States Senator. Gov. Martin H. Glynn led John A. Hennessy by approximately four to one in the Democratic gubernatorial primaries.

In the Democratic contest for United States Senator James W. Gerard American Ambassador to Germany, was running ahead of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary to the Navy, by about four and a half to one. In the Republican primaries for Governor, Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York county was leading Job Hedges, by nearly 5 to 1. Harvey D. Hinman ran considerably behind Hedges.

Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, led James W. Wadsworth, Jr., by nearly five to one for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and David Jayne Mill had received only about one-eighth as many votes as Wadsworth. The contest for Governor in the Progressive primaries was running very close.

Officers Work For Peace.

Mexico City.—The pacification committee organized among officials here in an endeavor to adjust difficulties between General Carranza and General Villa departed with the immediate object of reaching the nearest point where they can consult the generals of the divisions of the North. They will try to arrange a cessation of hostilities and secure an agreement which will prevent further clashes between the factions.

Where the conferences will be held has not been made public.

VILLA BREAKS WITH CARRANZA

Refuses Recognition as Mexico's First Chief

TROOPS STAY IN VERA CRUZ

Proclaiming of New Revolution Expected to Follow at Once—5,000 of His Troops Sent, Maintain Torreon Stronghold.

Washington.—The break between Carranza and Villa has finally come, and unless reconciliation can be brought about quickly Mexico will again be plunged into a revolution.

This sudden turn of affairs again makes uncertain the immediate retirement of the American troops from Vera Cruz and the part which this Government will be obliged to play in Mexico.

Villa has served notice on Carranza that the forces under his command will not attend the national convention of the Constitutionalists in Mexico City and also that he no longer recognizes Carranza as First Chief.

This declaration by Villa will amount to the proclaiming of a new revolution unless the present breach is healed. For months the United States Government has been exerting every effort to prevent this break and now that it has come President Wilson is certain to take the strongest steps possible to bring about a reconciliation.

The incident, however, suggests the tremendous problem facing the Wilson Administration in its effort to establish a stable government in Mexico, with upheavals like this occurring every few months. It indicates that the success of "watchful waiting" is far from assured as yet.

The break between Carranza and Villa was announced officially by the Constitutionalists agency here. It was due to developments that followed Villa's arrest of Gen. Obregon, one of Carranza's foremost leaders.

Obregon was invited to Chihuahua by Villa two or three days ago to discuss certain affairs in the State of Sonora. The Governor, Joseph Maytorena, has been a strong Villa adherent and has openly been opposing Carranza's control at Mexico City.

Obregon recently visited Sonora in an effort to patch matters up for Carranza in that State. Some of these matters did not suit Villa and he invited Obregon to a conference at Chihuahua. The two generals could not agree and there was a big quarrel. Villa, it is said, threatened to shoot Obregon, and finally had him seized and made a prisoner.

When Carranza learned that one of his leading generals was a prisoner in Villa's hands he ordered the railroad service discontinued north of Aguas Calientes. He did this as a precautionary measure, apparently being suspicious of Villa and uncertain as to whether he might not attempt to move on south with his forces.

Villa demanded an explanation of the discontinuance of this train service and Carranza replied that before Villa would get an explanation he would do some explaining on his own part. The First Chief then called upon Villa for his reasons for holding Gen. Obregon as a prisoner.

Villa ignored this demand and then served his notice of withdrawal from the Constitutional convention and his refusal to recognize Carranza as First Chief.

Villa now holds all of northern Mexico and in this position has advantages, which will count seriously against Carranza if it comes to a resort to arms between the two factions. Villa will be able to control the rail communication with the United States. It has been estimated that he has between 35,000 and 40,000 troops, but these figures have been denied by Carranza supporters, who estimated that Villa has about 12,000, as compared with between 40,000 and 50,000 controlled by Carranza and his generals.

For some time the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition over the Mexican border has been raised, and the belief here is that Villa has a large supply of both.

PREDICTS LONG CONGRESS.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Expects No Time for Campaign.

Denver.—That the sixty-third Congress will remain in continuous session until it expires by limitation on March 4 was the prediction made by United States Senator Charles S. Thomas, who returned from Washington to attend the Democratic platform meeting.

Unless conditions now unforeseen arise which will enable him to return to Colorado, Senator Thomas will make no personal campaign for his re-election to the Senate.

WAR TAX BILL IS NOW IN FORM

Provisions of Measure to Raise \$105,000,000

IS EFFECTIVE ON PASSAGE

Liquors, Amusements and Gasoline to Bear the Brunt—Spanish War Imposts Changed—Method of Collecting Telegram Imposts Changed.

Washington.—The emergency revenue bill to raise \$105,000,000, taxing beer, wines, gasoline, bankers, brokers, amusement proprietors and commercial instruments, was introduced in the House by Majority Leader Underwood.

As finally drafted, the bill levies a tax of \$1.50 a barrel on beer; sweet wines, twenty cents a gallon; dry wines, twelve cents; gasoline, two cents a gallon; bankers, \$2 on each \$1,000 of capital and surplus and undivided profits; brokers, \$50 each; pawn brokers, \$20; customs house brokers, \$10; proprietors of theatres, museums, concert halls in cities of 15,000 population or over, \$100 each; circus proprietors, \$100 a year; proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco dealers and manufacturers are taxed the same as in 1898, except that in the largest class tobacco dealers not specifically provided for the tax is \$4.80 each. A tax of \$12 was levied in 1898 on tobacco dealers having annual sales of 50,000 pounds or over. The bill levies a tax of five cents on bonds and certificates of indebtedness for each \$1,000 involved; one cent on telephone messages costing fifteen cents or more, and one cent on all telegraph messages; indemnity bonds, fifty cents; certificates of profit, two cents; certificates of damage, twenty-five cents each; life insurance policies, eight cents on each \$100; fire, marine, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance policies, one-half cent on each dollar; goods withdrawn from custom-house, all to pay a stamp tax of fifty cents, and goods entered at custom-houses from twenty-five cents to \$1, according to value.

A tax of two cents for each seat in a parlor car and for each berth in a sleeping-car is levied. On passage tickets from an American to a foreign port a tax of from \$1 to \$5 is levied. A tax of ten cents is levied on brokers' contracts, deeds and other conveyances; fifty cents when not exceeding \$500 in amount and fifty cents for each additional \$500; mortgages, twenty-five cents for each \$1,500; power of attorney to vote, ten cents; power of attorney to sell, twenty-five cents; protest of a note, bill of acceptance, etc., twenty-five cents.

The war tax will become effective immediately upon passage of the bill, except that the stamp tax provisions will not become operative until November 1.

The bill puts responsibility for collecting of telegraph and telephone taxes upon the companies through sworn returns to the collectors of internal revenue. In 1898 the public was required to affix a stamp to each telegram.

All federal, State, county, town and municipal bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness are exempt, as are stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations that loan only to their stockholders.

In taxing life insurance policies eight cents for each \$100 the bill provides that policies issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan the tax will be 40 per cent. of the first weekly premium, the company to pay the tax. The tax will not apply to any "fraternal beneficiary society, or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employees' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operation plan organized and conducted solely by the members for their exclusive benefit and not for profit."

Purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies carried on by members solely for protection of their own property and not for profit will be exempt.

LONE BANDIT ROBBS BANK.

Locks Cashier in Vault and Motors Away With \$1,300.

Kansas City, Mo.—Armed with a pistol, but unmasked, a bandit entered the People's State Bank at Dodson, a suburb, locked Hugh Moors, assistant cashier, in a vault, and escaped in a motor car with \$1,300.

A customer later entered the bank and released Moore, who shouted the combination of the lock through the vault door.

VIRGINIA DRY BY LARGE MAJORITY

Only 3 Counties of the State Vote Against Prohibition

CARRIED BY 30,000 VOTES

Alexandria, Danville, Norfolk, and Richmond Were the Only Cities That Returned a Majority Against State-Wide Prohibition.

Richmond, Va.—By a majority of not less than 30,000 Virginia decided to join the other "dry" States on November 1, 1916. The cities of Alexandria, Danville, Norfolk and Richmond were the only ones that returned a majority against State-wide prohibition at the election. The vote in the twenty cities was 21,726 for and 19,669 against the proposition. The country districts are rolling up an enormous vote in favor of the measure.

The surprise of the day was the vote in Petersburg, which went 2,122 for prohibition and 1,123 against. The "wets" had figured on carrying that city, as well as Newport News, which went "dry" by a vote of 1,024 to 761.

In Alexandria, the home of an enormous brewery, the vote was 387 for and 1,332 against.

Bristol, which voted "wet" in the last local option election, voted 424 to 282 for prohibition.

Roanoke joined the "dry" column by a vote of 2,329 for and 1,226 against, and the vote in Lynchburg was 1,713 for and 973 against.

The counties of Amelia, Page and Green are the only ones that registered a "wet" majority.

By this vote Virginia joins neighbor States in the prohibition column. West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama already being "dry" territory. The result of the election will cause the State to lose about \$700,000 annually in revenues. It will cause all of the liquor manufacturing concerns to move from the State. Only manufacturers at present engaged in the production of wines and its by-products, cider, and beer of not over 3½ per cent. alcohol, can manufacture in this State after November 1, 1916. The product will have to be shipped outside the State and into territory where its sale is legally authorized. The day was a perfect one throughout the state. No disorder.

GOV. WALSH RENOMINATED.

Light Vote in Massachusetts Primaries Because of No Opposition.

Boston.—Only a light vote was cast in the state-wide primaries. This was unquestionably due to the fact that there were but single candidates for the Governorship nominations on the Republican, Democratic and Progressive tickets.

Governor Walsh was renominated by the Democrats. Former Congressman Samuel A. McCall was named by the Republicans to head their party ticket and Joseph Walker got the Bull Moose nomination. There was no opposition to present Democratic holders of the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General and the Progressives had but one name for each of these positions on their ticket. There were either two or three candidates for each place on the Republican ballots.

SHOOTS MAN IN HER HOME.

Woman Pleads Self-defense to Murder Charge.

Rockville, Md.—Joseph Fish, 29 years old, was shot and instantly killed by Sussie Thompson, 40 years old and unmarried. The tragedy occurred at the home of the woman, at Thompson's corner, near Clarksburg. The woman used a shotgun and immediately after the shooting gave herself up. She says she fired in self-defense.

Miss Thompson and a nephew lived together, and Fish formerly boarded with them. Since leaving, according to a statement made by the woman, he had visited the house and forced his attentions upon her. The woman asserts, Fish came to the house and made threats against her. Fearing an attack she shot him.

Miss Thompson is a daughter of the late David Thompson, a well-known citizen.

PULITZER ESTATE \$200,000,000

Net Value \$2,000,000 Less by Tax Appraiser's Report

New York.—The supplemental report of tax appraisers reappraising the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of The New York World and The St. Louis Post Dispatch at the time of death, made public, gives the gross value of the estate at \$20,355,985 and the net value at \$18,637,545.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS TO BE FAIR

THE CORPORATION COMMISSION WIRES McADOO STATE ISN'T HOARDING MONEY.

NO NEW LOANS ARE MADE

Reason For This Is Because Spring And Summer Loans Are Being Called When Past Due.

Raleigh.—The Corporation Commission telegraphed Secretary of the Federal Treasury McAdoo a comparative statement of the finances of the State banks, which the commission declares, "discloses that North Carolina banks are not hoarding money, but carrying lower reserves than they did in 1913 and have borrowed for the use of customers more than twice the amount they did same period last year."

"This accords," says the commission, "with our general information that our banks are doing all they safely can to meet the present conditions. We have not detailed information as to interest charged on existing loans or demanded for new accommodations, but our information, received through our bank examiners and otherwise, is that the banks are charging or demanding no higher interest now than they did under normal conditions. Our banks are not making any new loans, but this is due to the fact that they are carrying the loans made in the Spring and the Summer to enable the crops to be made, which enables them to make and to a large extent obviates the necessity for new loans."

In conclusion the commission assures Secretary McAdoo that the commission will co-operate in every way possible with him in his wise and laudable effort to see that abundant currency is distributed over the country in such a way as to meet the demands of every section during the extraordinary times.

BRYAN SPEAKS FOR GUDGER.

Pays Tribute to President Wilson and Urges Party Majority.

Asheville, N. C.—In a political address, delivered here in the interest of Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., the Democratic congressional candidate in this district, Secretary of State W. J. Bryan declared that the election of a Democratic majority in the House is vitally necessary to the successful accomplishment of President Wilson's plans for remedial legislation.

Secretary Bryan paid glowing tribute to President Wilson while touching upon National and international affairs.

"I have been in politics for 34 years," said Mr. Bryan, "and in that time have met no braver man than Woodrow Wilson. He was the bravest man in the Nation when we were passing through the Mexican crisis. The President knew the situation better than anybody else knew it, and tonight every mother in the country is thanking God because Woodrow Wilson did not send her son to war in Mexico. Had the President listened to the clamor for war with Mexico which came from certain quarters he would not now be in a position where the warring Nations of Europe ask the United States to look after their diplomatic interests."

Biggest Apple In Washington.

Washington.—The largest apple ever seen in Washington arrived at the Capitol and was delivered to Senator Simmons. It is a product of Wilkes County, North Carolina. A. B. Williams of the Capital police, brought the apple back with him and presented it to Senator Simmons, who showed it to his State colleagues and enjoyed their astonishment hugely.

Thompson Goes to Berlin.

Washington.—Among the several commercial attaches appointed by Secretary Redfield is E. W. Thompson of Charlotte who goes to Berlin. The position pays \$5,000.

Moving Into New Quarters.

Raleigh.—The State Department of Health is being moved from the Mechanics' Bank building on Fayetteville street to the remodeled Supreme Court building, where the department has been provided splendid quarters on the fourth floor with fire-proof vaults for department records. Within a very short time now the State Department of Education and Insurance will also move into the remodeled building, which is nearing completion. The Department of Education is to move also.